

SOME PLANTS RARE OR HITHERTO UNRECORDED
IN CONNECTICUT.

R. W. WOODWARD.

Lespedeza repens, Bart. This plant occurs at a station in the rear of West Rock and near Lake Wintergreen, about two miles from New Haven. I collected it here August 22, 1903, and again in 1904. It covers a surface about one rod square, in a slight thicket on a steep rocky slope, and appears to be well established. The Illustrated Flora gives Long Island as the northern limit of this species, and it has not, so far as I am aware, been previously reported from Connecticut.

Solidago bicolor, L. var. *concolor*, Torr. & Gray. I collected this variety Sept. 24, 1904, at Franklin on a slightly shaded bank by a country road. The white-flowered species was abundant here, but a few plants were found whose rays were of a bright yellow color. A mowing machine had just been run over the bank for the annual autumnal "cleaning up," and these plants were found on a narrow strip which had not been cut. The indications were that a visit a day earlier would have yielded many more of them. This variety is said to be quite rare in Connecticut.

Eatonia Dudleyi, Vasey. This species, which Dr. C. B. Graves reported from New London County several years ago (RHODORA, I. 68), occurs at many places about New Haven, in dry, open woods, growing with *E. Pennsylvanica*, Gray. It is sometimes more frequent than the latter species, and is readily distinguished from it in the field by its shorter leaves and more slender panicle. A good station is along the paths up the front slope of West Rock, where it is abundant in June. I have also collected this species at the base of Meriden Mountain, eighteen miles north of New Haven.

Panicum autumnale, Bosc. I found several specimens of this western Panicum at New Haven, July 20, 1903, on the west side of the city, in a coarse gravel soil, which was sparsely covered with vegetation. I was unable to visit the station at the proper season the next year, and cannot state whether the plant persists there.

Panicum Bicknellii, Nash, occurs occasionally about New Haven, in dry, open woods. There are several small stations for it on the lower slopes of West Rock.

Carex rostrata, Stokes. This species, which Mr. C. H. Bissell has reported from Salisbury, the extreme northwestern town of the State (RHODORA, V. 33), occurs also in the town of Franklin, in the southeastern section of the State. It is abundant here in a wet sphagnous bog near Ayer's Mountain.

Mr. M. L. Fernald has kindly examined the above mentioned plants, and pronounces them correctly named.

NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.

COASTAL PLAIN PLANTS IN NEW ENGLAND.

ROLAND M. HARPER.

THE coastal plain of the Eastern United States is defined as that part of the country adjoining the Atlantic and Gulf coasts and underlaid by Mesozoic and Cenozoic rocks. From the mouth of the Hudson River to the Rio Grande and beyond, it extends in an uninterrupted belt of varying width but with unmistakable characters, differing considerably from other parts of the country not only in soil, topography and flora but even in population. In the Atlantic states, where the coastal plain is bordered on the west by the Piedmont region of ancient crystalline rocks, its inland boundary is very well marked, and is known as the fall-line, because most of the rivers which cross it have falls or rapids at the point of intersection. The fall-line passes through or near the following cities (and determines the location of most of them):—New York, Trenton, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, Raleigh, Columbia, Augusta, Macon and Columbus. West of Georgia the inland boundary of the coastal plain is said to be less conspicuous, but it has been traced from Tuscaloosa, Ala., almost due north to the southern extremity of Illinois, thence southwestward into Mexico.

East of New Jersey there is no genuine fall-line, but most of Long Island, Cape Cod, and the islands of southern New England also belong to the coastal plain, according to definition, though owing to certain geological peculiarities these regions are not quite typical, and are usually discussed separately.

Several interesting papers have been written on the occurrence of "pine-barren plants" on Staten Island, Long Island, and the coastal